



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Since the two last primary segments (Ursegmente), namely, the thoracic and abdominal, correspond to the two sections of the body of the perfect insect, we may regard the primary segmentation as an anticipation of the later or tertiary segmentation. Against such a view two important facts are opposed. First, it is not to be forgotten that the primary segmentation does not conform to the tertiary, in that the head in the former does not constitute a primitive segment, but is divided into two sharply distinguished and heterogeneous sections, the primitive head segment (Urkopf) and the gnathoporous macrosomite.

Secondly, against the hypothesis alluded to, the whole progress of segmentation is opposed. If the macrosomites of the primitive body were to persist, as such, together with their later subdivisions (microsomites), as stem-unities of a higher order, the above view would be to some extent justified. The relation is, however, altogether a different one, in that between the few and unequally segmented stage on the one hand, and the similarly segmented end-stage on the other, a many and unequally segmented middle stage is intercalated, which bears scarcely a recognizable trace of the earlier segmentation, and out of which the trimerism of the end-stage is developed anew by the fusion of certain groups of metameres.

If the tetramerism of the segmented primary stage may not be readily explained by the not very sharply expressed trimerism of the end-stage, its cause must, without doubt, be sought in certain definite conditions of segmentation of the ancestors of insects. But, as I would especially point out, may the tetramerous germ-band stage here under consideration be compared with other adult similarly segmented arthropods without taking other matters into account, since, independently of the fact that our germ-band is not an independent (completed) living organism, there is wanting all support to a legitimate comparison of its macrosomites with other arthropods with few segments, such as the Nauplius, for example.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

(Continued from page 856.)

Dr. Brinton presented a human vertebra from Tampa Bay, Florida, found in the bog deposits of the quarternary geologic period. Its peculiarity was that the bony structure had passed and been replaced by a deposit of iron called limonite, so that it was an iron instead of a bone vertebra.

¹ This department is edited by Thomas Wilson, Esq., Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Wilson said that the National Museum possessed the lower half of a human skull from the same neighborhood which had been treated in the same way. It was found associated more or less intimately with fragments of fossilized bones and teeth of the mastodon.

Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., read a paper, which he illustrated to the audience with a bow and arrow; showing a new system, the third in his series, of "Arrow Release."

Rev. W. M. Beauchamp displayed some Indian relics from central New York.

Prof. Joseph Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, read a most interesting paper on the "Psychology of Deceptions." He described deceptions practised upon the senses and said the foundation of legerdemain was to distract the attention by an unimportant operation from the critical moment wherein the vital change is made. He entered the domain of spiritualism but dealt with only that portion which was an evident deception, and had been exposed. The first general principle in these deceptions is that the medium performs to spectators in doubt as to the interpretation to be placed upon the scene which they witness, and are more or less ready to ascribe it to the supernatural. This mental attitude of the spectators is worth more to the medium than any factor in the performance. The difference between a spectator in this state of mind and one convinced of the fraudulent character of the manifestations and seeking to discover how the fraud is committed is very great. When the medium recognizes this condition of mind in the spectator the sitting will always be a blank. If the investigator is once convinced that he has evidence of the supernatural he soon sees it in every accident and incident of the performance; not only does he overlook natural physical explanations but the supernatural idea soon leads him to create marvels with sincerity. Thus, the believer, seeing a carelessly arranged drapery by a dim light thinks he recognizes in it the spirit of a dear friend or a well-known acquaintance. The same object is frequently recognized by different members of the circle as entirely different and wholly dissimilar persons. Little by little, through the neglect of observation, caution is abandoned, credulity takes possession of the spectator, and he is able to see impossibilities. Finally a fantastic explanation is considered more probable, the bounds of the normal are passed, and the believer having eyes sees not, and ears hears not, even the realities which happen before his face. If this seems impossible, turn back to the history of witchcraft.

In the afternoon the section met to hear Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., deliver his lecture on "Women's Share in Primitive Industry." It was illustrated by photographs projected upon the screen by the lantern, of woman in

her different spheres of industry through savagery, barbarism, civilization, and into the heavens where she is deified and appears as a goddess.

Thomas Wilson, Esq., of the Smithsonian Institution, gave the result of his investigations as to the geographic distribution in the United States of man during the paleolithic period. An abstract of his remarks will appear at some future time in the *NATURALIST*.

It was now after three o'clock in the afternoon of the last day of the meeting when Rev. S. D. Peet, of the *American Antiquarian*, commenced his observations upon Effigy Mounds, The Clan System among the Mound Builders, Did the Cherokees build in the Scioto Valley? and The Mounds in the Mississippi Bottoms used as Refuges in times of High Water. These will probably appear in the *Antiquarian*.

The closing general session was held in the auditorium Tuesday evening.

Prof. T. E. Mendenhall, of Terre Haute, Ind., was chosen President for the next meeting, which is to be held in 1889 at Toronto, Canada.

The Vice-President chosen for section H was Col. Garrick Mallery, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, and for Secretary, Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, of Baldwinsville, New York.

The committee appointed at last general meeting to secure from Congress the abolition of the customs duties on scientific books and apparatus, made a lengthy report in favor thereof.

The committee on the preservation of archæologic monuments on public lands reported in favor of the following as proper subjects for preservation: Chaco cañon from the forks of Escavoda cañon for a distance of eight miles up, also one mile back from the brink of the cañon walls on each side so as to include many interesting structures. Cañon de Chelly, Cañon del Muerto, Walnut cañon, the ruin on Fossil creek on east branch of the Rio Verde and about fifteen miles south of Camp Verde military reservation, the ruin in Mancos cañon, the round towers in the flat valleys of the lower Mancos, the cave lodges in the cinder cone about eight miles east of Flagstaff, A. T. Besides these groups of ruins and dwellings there are isolated remains in the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah numbering over forty, which demand preservation. The Pueblos, which are not in treaty reservations or grants, and the old Mandan and Arickaree village on the Fort Berthold Indian reservation, D. T., to be preserved when they shall cease to be inhabited by Indians. And the committee was continued.

After the usual resolutions and speeches of thanks and acknowledgements to the local committee and to the citizens of Cleveland, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.